

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6417

日大念月五年寅戌年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1878.

三月廿六日

年

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 25, YANTZEE, British steamer, 782 E. Schutz, Shanghai 20th June, General — SIEMSEN & CO.

June 25, RANGER, American gunboat, H. D. Manley, target practice, 25th June.

### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 25TH.

Holmes, German bark, for Whampoa. Frank Marion, American bark, for Honolulu. Date, British steamer, for Hartlepool. C. Morden, British schooner, for Foochow. Anna, German bark, for Amy. Orion, British bark, for Nagasaki. Palestine, British bark, for Bangkok. Bentley, British steamer, for Singapore.

### DEPARTURES.

June 25, The Goonda, British bark, for Nagasaki. June 25, HILFERS, British bark, for Sydney. June 25, PAMPAMBOO, Brit. str., for Saigon. June 25, COEDOVAN, Brit. str., for Quilon. June 25, CELESTIAL, Brit. str., for Swatow. June 25, ESMERALDA, German bark, for Yokohama. June 25, TANAS, Brit. str., for Yokohama. June 25, YANTZEE, British str., for Canton. June 25, OCTOENT, Ger. bark, for Adelao. June 25, ASIANO, Fred. str., for Shanghai. June 25, DALE, British str., for Haiphong.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Yangtze, str. from Shanghai. Mr. Baker and 23 Chinese.

### REPORTS.

The British steamship *Yardas* reports left Shanghai on 20th June at three o'clock a.m. and had struck Southerly and S.W. monsoon and high Southern swell throughout.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN ASIA, JAPAN, AND MEXICO.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Elmstone Manila April 19 Sophia Manila April 21 Longfellow Hio April 23 Hawkesbury Manila April 23 Anazi Hio April 25 Matland Kohl April 29 Kate Carnegie Manila April 9 Faith Manila April 15 Asia Manila April 15

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Glasgower Flushing, D. Oscar Table Bay Jan. 21 Earl of Devon Amberly Jan. 27 Novarina Table Bay Feb. 10 Wm. H. Besse London Feb. 15 Peacock Manila Feb. 22 Queen of the Seas New York Feb. 22

Marie Clark Cardiff Mar. 9 Bertie Bigelow Antwerp Mar. 10 Penith London Mar. 12 Lancashire Liverpool Mar. 12 Alice D. Cooper Bosphorus Mar. 20 Hanover Rintzberg Hamburg Mar. 20 Vaughan's. Cardiff Mar. 20 Hemmig Hamburg Mar. 20 Robert Henderson London Mar. 22 Arabia Cardiff Mar. 23 Horat Newport Mar. 25 Oracle Liverpool Mar. 25 M. P. P. Manila II. Hamburg April 2 Maritimo Union Cardiff April 3 Brunette Newcastle April 3 Senator New York April 3 Alva Newcastle April 9 Hamburg April 11 Lizzia Farry Antwerp April 15 Dalmatian Liverpool April 16 Invincible Penarth April 16 Josephs Cardiff April 20 India Cardiff April 22 Roche Welt Liverpool April 23 Driego Liverpool April 28 M' Neur Sydney April 30 Ada Malone London May 1 Corine Liverpool May 2 Irene Emory Newcastle May 6 Zinged Bell Antwerp May 8 Sarah Bell Newcastle May 8 Albert Russell Liverpool May 12 Don Quixote Penarth May 12 Hector (s.) Liverpool May 16 Potho (s.) Marseilles June 19

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. S. J. DAVIDSON, at this Port.

I beg to notify that I have RESUMED BUSINESS AT TAKSUET AND KELUNG in North Formosa, under the style of "DODD & CO."

Elmstone, 17th April, 1878. JOHN DODD.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. THOMAS MERCER in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

At 1, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, June 18th, 1878. J. N. INGLIS & CO.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1878. [6m1031]

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## INSURANCES.

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned, have been appointed  
AGENT of THIS PORT for THE POST  
TIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),  
W. H. NOTLEY.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1878. [1834]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared  
to accept Risks against Fire or Current  
Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.  
SIEGMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1872. [1834]

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents to the above Company, are prepared  
to accept Risks against Fire or Current  
Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1878. [1834]

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a  
discount of twenty per cent. (20%) upon the  
Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed  
upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [1834]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to GRANT IN-  
SURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-  
class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [1834]

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, are prepared to GRANT  
POLICIES AGAINST FIRE, on the extent  
of 45,000 Dollars, on Buildings or on  
Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates,  
subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [1834]

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned, are prepared to Grant  
Policies against Fire, to the extent of  
\$50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the  
Current Local Rate of Premium will be allowed  
upon Insurances effected with this Office.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [1834]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a  
discount of twenty per cent. (20%) upon the  
current local rate of Premium will be allowed  
upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [1834]

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF MANCHESTER AND  
LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at Hong-  
kong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Han-  
kow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at  
Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1858. [1834]

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY  
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Ma-  
rine Risks to all parts of the World. In  
accordance with the Company's Articles of As-  
sociation, Two-thirds of the Profits are dis-  
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-  
holders or not, and the remaining third the amount  
of Premium contributed by each, the remaining  
third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1872. [1834]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND  
SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for  
the above Company, are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000  
on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same,  
at the usual rates, subject to a discount of  
Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [1834]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS  
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.  
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here,  
in London, or at the principal Ports of India,  
China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFETIME DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000,  
at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1872. [1834]

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL \$100,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.

DIRECTORS.

Lee SING, of the Lee Hing Firm.

WONG YI YUN, of the Ching Chong Wing.

Loo YEE, of the Yee On Firm.

Fong SENG, of the Fung Seng Wo Hong.

WONG LAM CHONG, of the San Tze Lee Hong.

KWOK ACHIEONG, of the Fat Hing Firm.

LO YEEK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

GENERAL RATES on Goods, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to Australia, California,  
China, Japan, and the United States, and to all  
the Trade Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, S and 9, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [1834]

YANG TSE ZEE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... The \$42,000

PERMANENT RESERVE ... The \$20,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... The \$10,000

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
Accumulations this date ... The \$74,000

DIRECTORS.

F. B. POWERS, Esq., Chairman.

M. P. EDWARD, Esq., Lucas, Esq.

C. KREBS, Esq., W. M. H. STEPHENS, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

LONDON BUREAUS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

AGENCIES IN

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and  
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World at Current Rates.

Subject to a charge of 10% on Premiums.

Shareholders Capital, all the Profits of the  
UNDERTAKING, will be annually di-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business in  
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1878. [1834]

## INTIMATIONS.

## NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR 1878.

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA  
 DIRECTORY".)

This Comprehensive Work, now in the  
SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been  
compiled from the Best and Most Reliable  
Sources, and no pains have been spared to  
render it Complete in Every Respect.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WENHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KUOKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NIIGATA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HIODO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the  
Trade Ports of China, Japan, and the Philip-  
pines.

It also includes a mass of useful information  
in addition to that usually found in works of  
this kind.

The large "DIRECTOR" contains the different  
Treaties and Conventions made by China and  
Japan with foreign countries, together with  
various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations re-  
lating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-  
lithograph of a.

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF  
SILANGHAI;

A Chromo-lithograph of the NEW  
CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the  
PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS  
(Designed expressly for the Work);

and MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new  
features and improvements, and will be found  
as follows as possible.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only  
publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public,  
Merchandise, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at  
\$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Direc-  
tors, Mops, &c., at \$3.

STEAMERS.

Order for Copies may be sent to the Daily  
Press Office, where it is published, or to the  
Agents for the Work.

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## EXTRACTS.

## A SUMMER'S GROWTH.

Fair was the flower which proffers now its fruit—  
The bud began to swell 'neath spring's soft bough,  
And tenderly the winds of summer blow—  
To foster it, and guard, strong suns were made  
At through its veins where life began to glow;  
And it put on, each day, some beauty now;  
And all the fair, as I think, it grows—  
Because the streams were tears about its root.  
But now our fruit hangs well within our reach,  
And this, indeed, is time for gathering;  
It hath the bloom of summer, limited peal;  
Each claim it hath that may, could sing;  
Yet who like it, whisper, such as eul—  
Not sweet but very bitter this thing!"

From "Sailor's Lament," by Louis Chandler Moulton.

THE CONSOLATIONS OF THE BLIND.

Mr. TUTTMANN, the Swiss composer, one of whose operas are very popular in Germany, among others, "The Night of Twenty-four Hours," became blind at thirty-five years of age. In order to console himself under this melancholy bereavement he resolved to seek out a wife, a person of skill enough to copy his music, and of such a kindred spirit as to be able to share in all his thoughts, his joys, and his cares. He found the object of his desire in the person of Sara Nippels, the daughter of an advocate of Zurich. His young spouse was prodigal in her attentions to him.

Every morning, when the weather was fine, she led him to walk along the banks of the lake of Zurich; there he would leave him a little to his own meditations; and, warmed by the heat of that luminary which he no longer saw, he would compose romantic ditties, which Sara noted down to his dictation, and then return home. In one of their promenades they met the celebrated Gessler, who lived in the environs of Zurich. Tuttmann entered into a long conversation with him, and tasted great satisfaction at the incident which had made them known to each other. "Ah," exclaimed Tuttmann, with a singular felicity of thought, "how may I not console myself for being unable to contemplate the heavens, the mountains, the valleys, with my own eyes, since, by having your admirable words read to me, I can see nature with the eyes of Gessler!"

## THE DANGERS OF BREAD AND CHEESE.

A modest Swiss tradesman has recently set an example worthy of universal notice.

Some Swiss medical papers have expatiated on the risks attending the sale of bread and cheese.

The cheese is generally taken by

means of a knife, which is allowed to touch

both the tongue and lips of the purchaser,

but is rarely, if ever, cleaned. The Swiss do

not remove the sample from the knife with

their fingers, as is the custom in England,

but thrust this implement into their mouths

and then back again into other cheeses, thus

conveying to them a slight but possibly

dangerous moisture from the mouth. In

the bakers' shops the small loaves or rolls

are handled over and over again by the

customers. The one seeks a soft, the other

a hard crust, a new or stale loaf.

A multitude of individuals, who are not generally distinguished for their cleanliness, parti-

cularly in respect to their nails, where gyro-

tic germs are scarcely exposed to the purifying

influence of the air, press their thumbs

down into a dozen or more rolls before they

make a single purchase. Disease could thus

be rapidly conveyed from one family to another.

In all cases there is, if they do not

not present a very grave national danger, yet

are the consequences of such practices on the part

of a reformer who desired to bring the

decades of society into vogue. More select

houses, however, were now given than formerly

for though the shipwrights were still

the bread of carelessness, they hardly keep

their heads above water. A young Swiss

girl, devoted to them both, works as hard as

they do. They have one wagon, one cow,

some poultry, and a few crows, but a hired

man. It is the hardest and least ideal

struggle that I have ever seen made by educated people. They had all their experience to learn, and they have bought it by losses

and hardships. What they have learnt so

much surprises me. The poor crops have

been destroyed by grasshoppers over and

over again, and that talent desired here

under the name of "smartness" has taken ad-

vantage of the West. They were re-

quired to adopt a new style of head-dress,

and the men were to shave off their beards

or pay a fine. The Czar had turned his

attention also to music, and had organised

a fine band. The halls of the palace were

swept and garnished, and weekly the im-

perial pair issued invitations to a ball.

For arriving late a whole party of his minis-

ters on one occasion was thrashed, and even

Menshikoff was caned for wearing his sword

while dancing.—Temple Bar.

THE WIFE OF PETER THE GREAT.

After his second return to his country, he himself set the first example of the rule which he wished to introduce. He determined to publicly marry his Livonian mistress, the Lutheran priest's servant-maid, Martha, taken captive at the siege of Marienburg by General Bauer, who led her to the powerful Prince Menschikoff, from whom she was transferred to the Czar at his urgent request. For years she had followed the camp with him and borne unconquering his frequent outbursts of frantic rage, and the application of the cane to her back. But she managed her forced confinement with excellent tact, and by energy united to resolution was of real service to the Czar. When surrounded by the Turkish army, she had to attempt negotiations with the Grand Vizier, and herself collected all the money and valuables in the camp and sent them to high functionaries to induce them to release her. She was not wholly bad. We can't send them to penitentiary and be done with them, as we would like to. As women, they are not always innocent; they are by no means hard, or cruel, or greedy people, but often kindly generous, with a deep refinement of feeling. Neither is it for money alone that they play their dangerous trade. I have known them throw up positions which yielded them luxurious incomes and take to the road to starve. The Catholic Church provides for such indigent souls; she knew that women, at least, who will not submit to sacrifice of fact, will perform heroic services sustained by a sense and surroundings which appeal constantly to their fancy and emotions. The disease is simply vagabondage. Had not Goldsmith just such a negro in the brain, Leigh Hunt, Dick Steele himself? Morality, of course, teaches that the butterfly must freeze in the winter, while the ant goes out of her comfortableness at her door. We all know the picture—and how the poor dancing girl starves on the threshold, and the matron munched within. But which of us does not want to take the load out to the poor, guilty cicada?—Aladdin Monthly.

bring out to their mill. After all, there is something attractive to the soberest of us in sudden ups and downs. Now what is to be done with these Brahmin tramps? They are not wholly bad. We can't send them to penitentiary and be done with them, as we would like to. As women, they are not always innocent; they are by no means hard, or cruel, or greedy people, but often kindly generous, with a deep refinement of feeling. Neither is it for money alone that they play their dangerous trade. I have known them throw up positions which yielded them luxurious incomes and take to the road to starve. The Catholic Church provides for such indigent souls; she knew that women, at least, who will not submit to sacrifice of fact, will perform heroic services sustained by a sense and surroundings which appeal constantly to their fancy and emotions. The disease is simply vagabondage. Had not Goldsmith just such a negro in the brain, Leigh Hunt, Dick Steele himself? Morality, of course, teaches that the butterfly must freeze in the winter, while the ant goes out of her comfortableness at her door. We all know the picture—and how the poor dancing girl starves on the threshold, and the matron munched within. But which of us does not want to take the load out to the poor, guilty cicada?—Aladdin Monthly.

## RAIN-WATER.

The old-fashioned practice of storing rain-water for washing purposes has dropped out of fashion. Would it not be possible to retain it in a form less disagreeable than that associated with the tall "water-but"?

Some is not many, of the difficulties which beset the disposal of sewage are due to the delivery of what is technically known as "sewer-water" into the drains. The value

of rain-water for domestic use is well understood and the water-companies, if not the housekeepers, should have a direct interest in supply. We question whether, taking the annual cost of water-supply, it would not be worth while to devise and provide a system of thoroughly sanitary apparatus for the collection and use of rain-water, of course carefully avoiding the evils of stagnant water and the risk of use for improper purposes.

Thanks on the roofs of houses would not only be out of the reach of pollution, but useful in case of fire; and by connecting a large series of these receptacles, which our streets would render practicable, a considerable and distributed supply might be secured.

Danced.

## UNSUITABLE EMIGRANTS.

The story of my loss is a story of misfortune. It indicates who should not come to Colorado.

He and his wife are under thirty-five.

The son of a London physician in large

practice, with a liberal education in the

highest sense of the word, unusual culture and accomplishments, and the partner of a physician in good practice, he showed symp-

athy which threatened pulmonary disease.

In an untried climate, boundless resources, even before the strong will and *Ukase* of a imperial despot. Many men neither

had

adventures, nor the old aristocracy, all indeed who frequented the court, were commanded henceforth to bring with them their wives and daughters, mothers and sisters. Also to open their houses once or twice in the week, from 4 till 10 p.m., for the entertainment of each other's families; and should there be any marriage on the *taipis*, Peter ordered that no betrothal should take place until by this new system of mutual visiting and family intercourse, the young people had had for some weeks an opportunity of becoming acquainted. (It had hitherto been customary for them to see each other for the first time at the ceremony of betrothal.) But national prejudices, based on the customs of ages, could not immediately give way, even before the strong will and *Ukase* of a

man of power, not only by these na-

tional advantages, but by the action of liberty

and equality of all men, who are not gen-

erally

distinguished for their cleanliness, parti-

cularly in respect to their nails, where gyro-

tic germs are scarcely exposed to the purifying

influence of the air, press their thumbs

down into a dozen or more rolls before they

make a single purchase. Disease could thus

be rapidly conveyed from one family to another.

In all cases there is, if they do not

not present a very grave national danger, yet

are the consequences of such practices on the part

of a reformer who desired to bring the

decades of society into vogue. More select

houses, however, were now given than formerly

for though the shipwrights were still

the bread of carelessness, they hardly keep

their heads above water. A young Swiss

girl, devoted to them both, works as hard as

they do. They have one wagon, one cow,

some poultry, and a few crows, but a hired

man. It is the hardest and least ideal

struggle that I have ever seen made by educated people. They had all their experience to learn, and they have bought it by losses

and hardships. What they have learnt so

much surprises me. The poor crops have

been destroyed by grasshoppers over and

over again, and that talent desired here

under the name of "smartness" has taken ad-

vantage of the West. They were re-

quired to adopt a new style of head-dress,

and the men were to shave off their beards

or pay a fine. The Czar had turned his

attention also to music, and had organised

a fine band. The halls of the palace were

swept and garnished, and weekly the im-

perial pair issued invitations to a ball.

For arriving late a whole party of his minis-

ters on one occasion was thrashed, and even

Menshikoff was caned for wearing his sword

while dancing.—Temple Bar.

## A SUMMER'S GROWTH.

The bud began to swell 'neath spring's soft bough,

And tenderly the winds of summer blow—

To foster it, and guard, strong suns were made  
At through its veins where life began to glow;

And it put on, each day, some beauty now;

And all the fair, as I think, it grows—

Because the streams were tears about its root.

But now our fruit hangs well within our reach,

And this, indeed, is time for gathering;

It hath the bloom of summer, limited peal;

Each claim it hath that may, could sing;

Yet who like it, whisper, such as eul—

Not sweet but very bitter this thing!"

By Anthony Trollope.

Fair was the flower which proffers now its fruit—

The bud began to swell 'neath spring's soft bough,

And tenderly the winds of summer blow—

To foster it, and guard, strong suns were made  
At through its veins where life began to glow;

And it put on, each day, some beauty now;

And all the fair, as I think, it grows—